

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2 DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO  
3  
4

ORLANDO CARRERO-HERNANDEZ,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

Civil No. 12-1649 (JAF)

(Crim. No. 08-037)

5  
6 **OPINION AND ORDER**

7 Petitioner, Orlando Carrero-Hernández, brings this petition under 28 U.S.C.  
8 § 2255 for relief from sentencing by a federal court, alleging that the sentence imposed  
9 violated his rights under federal law. He requests an order to vacate, set aside, or correct  
10 the sentence imposed in Cr. No. 08-037. (Docket No. 1.)

11 **I.**

12 **Background**

13 On January 30, 2008, the grand jury rendered a two-count indictment against  
14 Petitioner and five co-defendants. (Crim. Docket No. 28.) Count One charged the  
15 defendants with conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute five kilograms or more of  
16 a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine in violation of 21  
17 U.S.C. §§841 and 846. (*Id.*) Count Two charged them with a conspiracy to import into  
18 the United States five kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing a  
19 detectable amount of cocaine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 952, 960, and 963. (*Id.*)

20 Petitioner opted for a jury trial. (Crim. Docket No. 298 & 301.) However, on the  
21 second day of jury trial, after most of the evidence against him was presented in the

1 government's case-in-chief, Petitioner entered a straight plea of guilty to the indictment.  
2 (Docket No. 302.) On January 26, 2010, we sentenced Petitioner to an imprisonment  
3 term of three-hundred and sixty months. (Docket No. 382.) Petitioner appealed and the  
4 First Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed his sentence. United States v. Carrero-  
5 Hernandez, 643 F.3d 344 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. July 6, 2011). On January 9, 2012, certiorari was  
6 denied. Carrero-Hernandez v. United States, 132 S.Ct. 1052 (2012). On August 9, 2012,  
7 Petitioner timely filed this petition, asserting two grounds of relief. (Docket No. 1.) The  
8 government opposed. (Docket No. 4.)

## 9 II.

### 10 Legal Standard

11 A federal district court has jurisdiction to entertain a § 2255 petition when the  
12 petitioner is in custody under the sentence of a federal court. See 28 U.S.C. § 2255. A  
13 federal prisoner may challenge her sentence on the ground that, inter alia, it "was  
14 imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States." Id. A petitioner  
15 cannot be granted relief on a claim that has not been raised at trial or direct appeal, unless  
16 she can demonstrate both cause and actual prejudice for his procedural default. See  
17 United States v. Frady, 456 U.S. 152, 167 (1982). Indeed, "[p]ostconviction relief on  
18 collateral review is an extraordinary remedy, available only on a sufficient showing of  
19 fundamental unfairness." Singleton v. United States, 26 F.3d 233, 236 (1st Cir. 1994).  
20 Claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, however, are exceptions to this rule. See  
21 Massaro v. United States, 538 U.S. 500, 123 (2003) (holding that failure to raise  
22 ineffective assistance of counsel claim on direct appeal does not bar subsequent § 2255  
23 review).

## Discussion

Throughout his filing, Petitioner asserts—without more—that we intervened in the plea process. Petitioner fails to cite to any part of the record where we participated in the plea bargaining process in violation of Rule 11(c)(1). Mere assertions without any evidentiary support are insufficient to warrant collateral relief. Cody v. United States, 249 F.3d 47, 53 n. 6 (1st Cir.2001).

1 Finally, Petitioner claims that his straight plea was involuntary due to coercion and  
2 ineffective assistance of counsel. (Docket No. 1-2 at 5.) While a “knowing and  
3 voluntary guilty plea waives all nonjurisdictional defects,” Any v. United States, 47 F.3d  
4 1156, at \*4 (1st Cir. 1995) (citing United States v. Broce, 488 U.S. 563, 569 (1989),  
5 Petitioner may attack the voluntary and intelligent character of his guilty plea by showing  
6 that the advice he received from counsel was not the “best judgment.” One way of  
7 determining whether a defendant has received the benefit of counsel is to look to their  
8 declarations in court. A defendant’s “declarations in open court carry a strong  
9 presumption of verity.” Blackledge v. Allison, 431 U.S. 63, 74 (1977). The record  
10 shows that Petitioner voluntarily entered his guilty plea, free of any coercion:

11 THE COURT: Has anyone threatened you or anyone else  
12 related to you or forced you in any way directly or indirectly  
13 to plead guilty in this case?  
14

15 THE DEFENDANT: No.

16 THE COURT: You are aware of the fact that you have no  
17 Plea Agreement, you’re entering a straight plea in this case  
18 correct?  
19

20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

21 THE COURT: Has somebody promised you anything that we  
22 haven’t discussed here in open court in order to induce you to  
23 plead?  
24

25 THE DEFENDANT: No.

26 THE COURT: Very well. You have heard the evidence in this  
27 case up to this moment. You have heard the recordings. You  
28 have heard all that testimony of the agent. And I ask you, did  
29 you, as it appears from those recordings and those exchanges  
30 between the agent and others, actually conspire with others to  
31 possess with intent to distribute cocaine and to import that  
32 cocaine from the Dominican Republic?

1  
2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

3 (Crim. Docket No. 420 at 11-12.) As the colloquy demonstrates, Petitioner assured us  
4 that he was not coerced; that he had not been promised anything beyond what we had  
5 discussed; and, based on the evidence presented and reviewed, that he was guilty. In  
6 other words, Petitioner conceded that the government's case was so strong that he felt he  
7 was likely to lose at trial and he, therefore, willingly entered the guilty plea without being  
8 coerced. Thus, with regard to entering a competent and voluntary plea, counsel was  
9 effective.

10 "We can well understand that petitioner does not enjoy his incarceration.  
11 However, a § 2255 proceeding is a collateral remedy available to a petitioner only when  
12 some basic fundamental right is denied, and not as routine review at the behest of a  
13 defendant who is dissatisfied with his sentence." Dirring v. United States, 370 F.2d 862,  
14 865 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1967). Petitioner has made no argument that would indicate that his rights  
15 have been denied.

16  
17 **IV.**

18 **Certificate of Appealability**  
19

20 In accordance with Rule 11 of the Rules Governing § 2255 Proceedings, whenever  
21 issuing a denial of § 2255 relief we must concurrently determine whether to issue a  
22 certificate of appealability ("COA"). We grant a COA only upon "a substantial showing  
23 of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). To make this showing,  
24 "[t]he petitioner must demonstrate that reasonable jurists would find the district court's  
25 assessment of the constitutional claims debatable or wrong." Miller-El v. Cockrell, 537

1 U.S. 322, 338 (2003) (quoting Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)). While  
2 Petitioner has not yet requested a COA, we see no way in which a reasonable jurist could  
3 find our assessment of his constitutional claims debatable or wrong. Petitioner may  
4 request a COA directly from the First Circuit, pursuant to Rule of Appellate Procedure  
5 22.

6 **V.**

7 **Conclusion**

8 For the foregoing reasons, we hereby **DENY** Petitioner's § 2255 motion (Docket  
9 No. 1). Pursuant to Rule 4(b) of the Rules Governing § 2255 Proceedings, summary  
10 dismissal is in order because it plainly appears from the record that Petitioner is not  
11 entitled to § 2255 relief from this court.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

13 San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 30th day of August, 2013.

14 S/José Antonio Fusté  
15 JOSE ANTONIO FUSTE  
16 U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE